CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within ee months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the ar.

o paper discontinued until all arrearages are d, except at the option of the Editor.

☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major B. M. Cochran is appointed an ent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive ney and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

ECEMBER, 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	7 13	4 47	For December, 1837.
Saturday,	7 13	4 47	d. h. m.
Sunday,	7 13	4 47	First 4 4 31 aft'n.
Monday,	7 13	4 47	Full 11 9 57 even.
Tuesday,	7 13	4 47	Last 19 10 51 even.
Wednesday	7 13	4 47	New 27 9 12 morn'g.
Thursday,	7 13	4 47	

Branch Mint of the U. States,
Charlotte, N. C. 4th December, 1837.

HE undersigned has the satisfaction to announce that the erection of the Ma- inery, Fixtures, &c. of the Mint has so progressed that he is prepared to receive ld Bullion, and issue certificates for the e, which certificates will be redeemed h gold coin at this Mint, or at the Mint Philadelphia, as the depositor may pre- ; or the value of the deposite will be d here, the moment that the quality of bullion is ascertained by assay.

The Act of Congress authorizes the refu- of all deposites of less value than one dred dollars.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

REGULATIONS

ith regard to visiters to the Mint.

. The Mint will only be opened to Vis- s from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 M., dur- which time they will be conducted by attendant, who will exhibit to them the rent operations of the Mint and the va- machinery.

. They cannot be admitted in wet wea-

. Visiters are requested not to handle of the coin, precious metals, apparatus, machinery, unless in the presence and the consent of an officer.

. Each Visiter will write his name and dence in a Register kept for this purpose.

. Visiters are requested not to offer any to the attendants or workmen; as no n employed in the Mint is permitted to ive such fee, under pain of dismissal his situation.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Superintendent.

arlotte, Dec. 4, 1837. 180

Public Sale.

HE subscriber will sell, on the 28th inst. at his dwelling in Charlotte, all his *ousehold and Kitchen Furniture.*
or 4 Clocks,
Glasses,
Cow, &c. &c.
s made known on the day of sale.

B. COHEN.

c. 5, 1837. 177

Lost,

N the 3d instant, on a country road be- tween the Salisbury and Statesville , a small Calf skin *Pocket Book*, con- ng one note on Joseph McConnaughey, 12, dated February, 1834, one note on hibald Frew, for $16, dated November, 1836, and a small note on James Hutchi- or $4 94, date not recollected, with a r of receipts and bills. Any person ning said Pocket Book shall be re- ed for their trouble. All persons are warned trading for said notes.

JOHN MASON.

. 6, 1837. 176

NOTICE.

HIS is to forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand, drawn by favor of Messrs. *Farrar & Robinson,* leston, S. C., dated *August* 19, 1837, 187 03, which note was fraudulently ed by a man professing to be the a of Messrs. Farrar & Robinson. I am mined therefore, not to pay it, as the nt for which the note was given, has been paid and a receipt taken for the Messrs. Farrar & Robinson denying any note against me.

ANDREW SPRINGS.

. 4, 1837. 177

Land for Sale.

FFER for sale on accommodating terms, a tract of Indian Land, 13 miles Charlotte, in York District, S. C., lo on the west side and bounded by Big Creek and the land of John Springs, Wm. Weathers and others, containing 300 acres, originally in two tracts, two comfortable improvements, and cleared land for ten hands, under [illegible] by Jas. Alderson, who ides on the premises and will show nd to any person disposed to purchase. sold by the 1st of January next, it [illegible]

WM. DAVIDSON.

7, 1837. 177

The numerous friends of Mr. Thomas Cothran, who has for several years past been the Proprietor of the Lafayette Hotel, in this town, will regret to hear of his premature death, by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was a passenger in the brig Ocean, which sailed from Mobile for Texas, which it was reported had been wrecked, and all on board lost. After several days of suspense, however, news was received of her safe arrival at Velasco. The relief thus afforded to his family and friends was of short duration, for the next day's mail brought intelligence that the vessel was indeed safe, but that he had died of lockjaw, occasioned by receiving both charges of a double barrelled gun in his arm, the gun having accidentally gone off whilst in his own hands. Amputation was effected as soon as the brig arrived at Velasco, but without relief.—*Fay. Obs.*

Vagabond imposters, assuming the character of distressed Polish patriots, are still prowling about the country and drawing money from the unwary. The Fredericksburg Arena states that one of those fellows recently entered a drug store in that place, exhibiting a stereotyped certificate, signed and countersigned, and duly sealed, setting forth the hardships that he had suffered in the cause of Polish liberty, &c. Unfortunately for this exiled patriot there was in attendance in the store a young Pole, who, glad to meet a compatriot, addressed the stranger in the language of his country. The stranger, however, did not seem to rejoice much at finding a countryman. The Polish accent seemed to grate upon his ear, his countenance fell, and his whole conduct indicated that he was an imposter. He could not utter a word of the language, and made his escape as quickly as possible.

"Hanged for leaving his liquor, like the saddler of Bawtry," is an English proverb, the origin of which was curious. It seems that there was once between the city of York, (Eng.) and the place where malefactors were conveyed for execution, a pot house, called the "Gallows House." Here the cart usually stopped on its way to the gallows, and the convict and his attendants were refreshed with liquors. The saddler of Bawtry, however, refused this refreshment, and hurried the officers to the place of execution. Just as the convict saddler was turned off, a reprieve arrived—some five minutes too late. Had he stopped to drink his ale, the reprieve would have reached the gallows before him. None, however, will use this anecdote as an apology for drinking, except those who are conscious they deserve hanging.—*N. Y. Sun.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

Odd Paragraph.—In a poetical quotation in the communication on the Arts yesterday, we were sorely tempted, on account of its oddity, to leave uncorrected a new reading of our Devil's, as it came to us in the proof sheet. The couplet is:

> "Minutiæ-mongers, microscopic wights,
> Whom Donner captivates and Dow delights."

Diabolus being hungry for supper, and therefore on gastronomic thoughts intent, brought it to us:

> "Whom *dinner* captivates and *dough* delights."

Puzzle for Lawyers.—In one of the counties of Hungary, a case has been produced by Nature, which furnishes the Hungarian lawyers with an opportunity to exercise their ingenuity:

> "On a steep declivity of the river Hernath lay two vineyards, one above the other; the higher one, detaching itself from the rock, glided down the declivity upon the lower vineyard, which it now entirely covers. The question is, who is the owner of this vineyard, and who is considered the loser?"

Looking over the list of Members of the new House of Assembly of the State of New York, we find in it the names of Abijah Mann, Jun. and Daniel Wardwell, Members of the last Congress. We can well imagine the surprise of these gentlemen at finding themselves in a minority in the Legislature of their own State, of which, we dare say, they had not the least expectation before the election.—*Nat. Int.*

The recent course of the administration members of Congress, from Illinois, leaves not the shadow of a doubt as to the future politics of that State. They proclaim to their constituents, that the administration has openly abandoned its principles, and is arraying itself against the people. Mr. May, in a circular to his constituents says: that he "is for burthening the soil of Illinois with no Sub-Treasuries—no tythe collectors, exacting specie from the people at a tax of 10 per cent., thence to be carted to Missouri, and there to be "salted down" for the exclusive benefit of Government Officers."

Texas.—It is said that nearly one million of signatures were presented to Congress during the last session, remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

AARON BURR.

Origin of the difficulty and cause of the duel with Alexander Hamilton—full and thrilling account of Hamilton after the duel.

On the appearance of the first volume of the Life of Aaron Burr, by M. L. Davis, we presented our readers an abridged account of his extraordinary career, as far as that volume took us.

It is well known to those at all acquainted with the history of political affairs, that previous to 1800, General Hamilton had been regarded in New York as a prominent man in the federal party. The contests in which the republican party was opposed by the federalists, often brought out that gentleman as a public speaker in opposition to Colonel Burr. In the election in the city immediately preceding the presidential contest, and which was regarded as all-important in its bearing upon that event, Colonel Burr was personally at the polls, urging on the republicans, while General Hamilton urged on with equal pertinacity, the federal compeers. In the summer of 1800, Hamilton prepared his celebrated pamphlet concerning the presidency of John Adams, and Burr procured an early copy from the press, caused extracts to be given to the public in advance, which it was believed, essentially contributed to defeat the federal party, if it did not directly aid the election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency.

In 1804, Colonel Burr was nominated by a portion of the democratic party as a candidate for Governor of New York. He was opposed with great violence by the opposition, and especially so, by General Hamilton and his friends. The incident which produced the unfortunate duel, and terminated in the death of Alexander Hamilton, occurred in this contest. Dr. Charles D. Cooper had published a letter, in which he said—

"I could detail to you a still more despicable opinion which Mr. Hamilton has expressed of Mr. Burr." * * * * "General Hamilton and Judge Kent have declared in substance, that they looked upon Mr. Burr to be a dangerous man, and one who ought not to be trusted with the reigns of government."

Through Judge Van Ness, Burr immediately addressed a letter to General Hamilton, in which he said—

"You must perceive, sir, the necessity of a prompt and unqualified acknowledgment or denial of the use of any expressions which would warrant the expressions of Dr. Cooper."

The reply of General Hamilton was this—

"I could not, without manifest impropriety, make the avowal or disavowal which you seem to think necessary."

The correspondence was continued through several letters, but widening the difficulty instead of healing it, until Judge Van Ness declined to receive from Mr. Pendleton, as the second of General Hamilton any further communication unless that gentleman would avow it was either a distinct denial or avowal of the obnoxious words. The time and place of meeting were then arranged.

Colonel Burr arrived first on the ground, as had been previously agreed. When General Hamilton arrived, the parties exchanged salutations, and the seconds proceed to make their arrangements. They measured the distance, ten full paces, and cast lots for the choice of position, as also to determine by whom the word should be given, both of which fell to the second of General Hamilton.—They then proceeded to load their pistols in each other's presence, after which the parties took their stations. The gentleman who was to give the word then explained to the parties the rules which were as follows: "The parties being placed at their stations, the second who gives the word shall ask them whether they are ready; being answered in the affirmative, he shall say—*present!* After this the parties shall present and fire when *they* *please.* If one fires before the other, the opposite second shall say *one, two, three, fire,* and he shall then fire or lose his fire. He then asked if they were prepared; being answered in the affirmative, he gave the word *present*, as had been agreed on, and both parties presented and fired in succession. The intervening time is not expressed, as the seconds do not precisely agree on that point. The fire of Col. Burr took effect, and General Hamilton almost instantly fell. Burr advanced towards Gen. Hamilton with a manner and gesture that appeared to General Hamilton's friend to be expressive of regret; but, without speaking, turned about and withdrew, being urged from the field by his friend, as had been subsequently stated, with a view to prevent his being recognized by the surgeon and bargemen who were then approaching. No further communication took place between the principals, and the barge that carried Colonel Burr immediately returned to the city.

DR. DAVID HOSACK TO WILLIAM COLEMAN.

August 17, 1804.

DEAR SIR: To comply with your request is a painful task; but I will repress my feelings while I endeavor to furnish you with an enumeration of such particulars relative to the melancholy end of our beloved friend Hamilton as dwell most forcibly on my recollection.

When called to him upon his receiving the fatal wound, I found him half sitting on the ground, supported in the arms of Mr. Pendleton. His countenance of death I shall never forget. He had at that instant just strength to say, "This is a mortal wound doctor;" when he sunk away and became to all appearance lifeless. I immediately stripped up his clothes, and soon alas! ascertained that the direction of the ball must have been through some vital part.* His pulse were not to be felt, his respiration was entirely suspended, and, upon laying my hand at his heart and perceiving no motion there, I considered him as irrecoverably gone. I, however, observed to Mr. Pendleton, that the only chance for his reviving was to get him immediately upon the water. We therefore lifted him up, and carried him out of the wood to the margin of the bank, where the bargemen aided us in conveying him to the boat, which immediately put off. During all this time I could not discover the least symptom of returning life. I now rubbed his face, lips, and temples with spirits of hartshorn, applied it to his neck and breast, and to the wrists and palm of his hands, and endeavored to pour some into his mouth. When we had got, as I should judge, about fifty yards from the shore, some imperfect efforts to breathe were for the first time manifest; in a few minutes he sighed, and became sensible to the impression of the hartshorn or the fresh air of the water. He breathed; his eyes, hardly open, wandered, without fixing upon any object; to our great joy, he at length spoke. "My vision is indistinct," were his first words. His pulse became more perceptible, his respiration more regular, his sight returned. I then examined the wound to know if there was any dangerous discharge of blood; upon slightly pressing his side it gave him pain, on which I desisted. Soon after recovering his sight he happened to cast his eye upon the case of pistols, and observing the one that he had in his hand lying on the outside, he said, "Take care of that pistol; it is undischarged, and still cocked; it may go off and do harm. Pendleton knows" (attempting to turn his head towards him) "that I did not intend to fire at him." "Yes," said Mr. Pendleton, understanding his wish, "I have already made Dr. Hosack acquainted with your determination as to that." He then closed his eyes and remained calm, without any disposition to speak; nor did he say much afterward, except in reply to my questions. He asked me once or twice how I found his pulse; and he informed me that his lower extremities had lost all feeling, manifesting to me that he entertained no hopes that he should long survive. I changed the posture of his limbs, but to no purpose; they had entirely lost their sensibility. Perceiving that we approached the shore, he said, "Let Mrs. Hamilton be immediately sent for; let the event be gradually broken to her, but give her hopes." Looking up we saw his friend, Mr. Bayard, standing on the wharf in great agitation. He had been told by his servant that General Hamilton, Mr. Pendleton, and myself had crossed the river in a boat together, and too well he conjectured the fatal errand, and foreboded the dreadful result. Perceiving, as we came nearer, that Mr. Pendleton and myself only sat up in the stern sheets, he clasped his hands together in the most violent apprehension; but when I called to him to have a cot prepared, and he at the same moment saw his poor friend lying in the bottom of the boat, he threw up his eyes and burst into a flood of tears and lamentation. Hamilton alone appeared tranquil and composed. We then conveyed him as tenderly as possible up to the house. The distress of the amiable family were such that, till the first shock was abated, they were scarcely able to summon fortitude enough to yield sufficient assistance to their dying friend.

Upon our reaching the house he became more languid, occasioned probably by the agitation of his removal from the boat. I gave him a little weak wine and water. When he recovered his feelings, he complained of a pain in his back; we immediately undressed him, laid him in a bed, and darkened the room. I then gave him a large anodyne, which I frequently repeated. During the first day he took upwards of an ounce of laudanum; and tepid anodyne fomentations were also applied to those parts nearest the seat of his pain. Yet were his sufferings during the whole of the day almost intolerable.† I had not the shadow of a hope of his recovery; and Dr. Post, whom I requested might be sent for immediately on our reaching Mr. Bayard's house, united with me in this opinion. General Rey, the French consul, also had the goodness to invite the surgeons of the French frigates in our harbour, as they had much experience in gunshot wounds, to render their assistance. They immediately came; but, to prevent his being disturbed, I stated to them his situation, described the nature of the wound, and the direction of the ball, with all the symptoms that could enable them to form an opinion as to the event.—One of the gentlemen then accompanied me to the bedside. The result was a confirmation of the opinion that had already been expressed by Dr. Post and myself.

During the night he had some imperfect sleep, but the succeeding morning his symptoms were aggravated, attended, however, with a diminution of pain. His mind retained all its usual strength and composure. The great source of his anxiety seemed to be in his sympathy with his half-distracted wife and children. He spoke to me frequently of them—"My beloved wife and children" were always his expressions. But his fortitude triumphed over his situation, dreadful as it was; once indeed, at the sight of his children, brought to the bedside together, seven in number, his utterance forsook him; he opened his eyes, gave them one look and closed them again till they were taken away. As a proof of his extraordinary composure of mind, let me add, that he alone could calm the frantic grief of their mother. "*Remember my Eliza, you are a Christian,*" were the expressions with which he frequently, with a firm voice, but in a pathetic and impressive manner, addressed her. His words, and the tone in which they were uttered, will never be effaced from my memory. About two o'clock, as the public well know, he expired—

> "Incorrupta fides—nudaque veritas
> Quando ullum invenient parem?
> Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit."

Your friend and humble servant,
DAVID HOSACK.

The impression which the death of General Hamilton made on every class of people in the city of New York, is best described by simply remarking, that all party distinction was lost in the general sentiment of respect expressed for the illustrious dead. On Wednesday morning, the 11th July, 1804, the parties met; on Thursday, the 12th, General Hamilton died; and on Saturday, the 14th, he was interred, with military honours, "the Society of the Cincinnati being charged with the direction of the funeral ceremonies of its president general." About noon, the different bodies forming the procession took their respective places. The body was conducted from the house of his brother-in-law, John B. Church, Esq., to Trinity Church, where an appropriate oration was delivered by the Hon. Gouverneur Morris.

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*For the satisfaction of some of General Hamilton's friends, I examined his body after death, in presence of Dr. Post and two other gentlemen. I discovered that the ball struck the second or third false rib, and fractured it about in the middle; it then passed through the liver and diaphragm, and, as far as we could ascertain without a minute examination, lodged in the first or second lumbar vertebra. The vertebra in which it was lodged was considerably splintered, so that the spiculæ were distinctly perceptible to the finger. About a pint of clotted blood was found in the cavity of the belly, which had probably been effused from the divided vessels of the liver.

†As his habit was delicate, and had been lately rendered more feeble by ill health, particularly by a disorder of the stomach and bowels, I carefully avoided all those remedies which are usually indicated on such occasions.

The Journeymen Printers in Louisville "struck" last week for higher wages, but the proprietors of the papers in that place determined not to yield to their demands. The consequence is, that the Journeymen have concluded to turn proprietors, and have accordingly issued a daily paper called the Inquirer, to be conducted by an association of printers, and to be devoted to the general subjects which engage newspapers, with the exception of politics.

POLITICAL.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

The following is a reply of Mr. Calhoun to a letter of invitation from a Committee of our Citizens, who tendered him the compliment of a public Dinner, for his able and patriotic services at the recent eventful session of Congress.

FORT HILL, Nov. 3rd, 1837.

Gentlemen—It is with very great reluctance I decline your kind invitation to partake of a public dinner. From no quarter and on no occasion could an expression of approbation be more acceptable, but so short is the interval between this and the next regular session of Congress, and so indispensable is it, that I should devote it exclusively to my domestic concerns, preparatory to my long absence from home, that I am compelled to decline the honor intended.

In saying that on no occasion could the expression of your confidence be more welcome, I intend no unmeaning common place. During the long period of my public service, never have I seen a more important crisis, than the present, and on none have I ever been compelled, in the discharge of my duty, to assume a greater responsibility. I saw clearly on my arrival at Washington, at the commencement of the late extra session, that our affairs had reached the point, when according to the course we might take, we should reap the full harvest of our long and arduous struggle against the encroachments and abuses of the General Government, or lose the fruits of all our labor. I clearly saw, that our bold and vigorous attacks had made a deep and successful impression. State interposition had overthrown the protective Tariff and with it the American System, and put a stop to Congressional usurpation; and the joint attacks of our party and that of our old opponents, the National Republicans, had effectually brought down the power of the Executive, and arrested its encroachments for the present. It was for this purpose we had united. True to our principle of opposition to the encroachment of power, from whatever quarter it might come, we did not hesitate, after overthrowing the protective system and arresting legislative usurpation, to join the authors of that system, in order to arrest the encroachments of the Executive, although we differed as widely as the poles on almost every other question, and regarded the usurpation of the Executive, but as a necessary consequence of the principles and policy of our new allies. In joining them we were not insensible to the embarrassment of our position. With such allies, success was difficult, and victory itself, without a change of principles and policy on their part, dangerous; and, accordingly, while we united with them against the Executive, we refused all participation in the Presidential contest. But, with all its embarrassments, it was the only practicable course left us, short of abandoning our principles, or the country, by retiring altogether from the field of contest. In this embarrassing position, we waited the development of events, with the fixed determination, that let what might come, we would inflexibly pursue the course, with a regard to our principles, and the success of our cause demanded.

Such was the position we occupied, from 1833, where our contest with the General Government terminated, to the commencement of the late Extra session, when it became manifest a great change had been effected, which could not but have a powerful influence over our future course. It soon became apparent after the meeting of Congress, that the joint resistance of ourselves and our late allies, in conjunction with the course of events in reference to the currency, had brought down the lofty pretensions of the Executive department. The union between the Government and the money power, which had so greatly strengthened those in authority, at first had not only ceased, but they were forced to take ground against the reunion of the two, and to make war against those very banks, which had been the instruments of their power and aggrandizement. Forced to take this position, and divested in a great measure of patronage and influence from the exhausted state of the Treasury, they were compelled to fall back, as the only means of saving themselves, on the principles of 1827, by which we had ejected from office the National Republican party, and to which our portion of the old party of '27 have inflexibly adhered, but from which the other, adhering to the Administration, had so greatly departed in practice. As soon as I saw this state of things, I clearly perceived, that a very important question was presented for our determination, which we were compelled to decide forthwith; shall we continue our joint attack, with the Nationals, on those in power, in the new position, which they have been compelled to occupy? It was clear with our joint forces, we could utterly overthrow and demolish them, but it was not less clear, that the victory would inure, not to us, but exclusively to the benefit of our allies and their cause. They were the most numerous and powerful, and the point of assault on the position which the party to be assaulted had taken in relation to the banks, would have greatly strengthened the settled principles and policy of the National party, and weakened in the same degree ours. They are, and ever have been the decided advocates of a national bank, and now in favor of one, with a capital so ample as to be sufficient to control the State institutions, and to regulate the currency and exchanges of the country. To join them, with their avowed object in the attack, to overthrow those in power, on the ground they occupied against a bank, would, of course, not only have placed the Government and country in their hands without opposition, but would have committed us, beyond the possibility of extrication, for a bank, and absorbed our party in the ranks of the National Republicans. The first fruits of the victory would have been an overshadowing national bank, with an immense capital, not less than from fifty to an hundred millions, which would have centralized the currency and exchanges, and with them, the commerce and capital of the country, in whatever section the head of the institution might be placed. The next would be the indissoluble union of the political and the money power in the hands of our old political opponents, whose principles and policy are so opposite to ours, and so dangerous to our institutions as well as oppressive to us.

Such clearly would have been the inevitable result if we had joined in the assault on those in power, in the position they had been constrained to occupy; and he must indeed be blind—all past experience must be lost to him, who does not see, that so infatuated a course would have been fatal to us and ours. The connection between the Government and the bank, would, by necessary consequence in the hands of that party, have led to a renewal of that system of unequal and oppressive legislation, which have impoverished the staple States and from which we have escaped with such peril and difficulty. The bank, when united with the Government, is the natural ally of high duties and extravagant expenditures. The greater the revenue and the more profuse the disbursements, the greater the circulation and the more ample its deposites. This tendency on the part of that institution, and the known principles and views of policy of the party, would have co-operated with irresistible force, to renew the system we have pulled down with so much labour, with an aggravation of its oppression far beyond any thing we have ever yet experienced, and thus the fruits of all our exertions and struggles against the system would have been lost—forever lost.

By taking the opposite course, the reverse of all this will follow, if our State Rights party be but firmly united and true to their principles. Never was there before, and never probably will there be again, so fair an opportunity to carry out fully our principles and policy, and to reap the fruits of our long and arduous struggle. By keeping the banks and the Government separated, we effectually prevent the centralization of the currency and exchanges of the country at one point, and, of course, the commerce and the capital, leaving each to enjoy that portion which its natural advantages, with its industry and enterprise, may command. By refusing to join our late allies in their attack on those in power, where they have sheltered themselves, we prevent the complete ascendancy of the party and their principles, which must have followed, and gain the only opportunity we could have of rallying anew the old State Right Party of 1827, on the ground they then occupied, as an opposing power, to hold in check their opponents, the National Republican Party. It would also give us the chance of effecting, what is still more important to us, the union of the entire South.—The southern division of the Administration party must re-occupy the old State Rights ground.—They have no alternative; and unless we, who have so long and under so many difficulties adhered to it, shall now desert our stand, the South must be united. If once united, we will rally round the old State Rights Party all in every section, who are opposed to consolidation, or the overaction of the General Government; and the political parties will again be formed on the old and natural division of State Rights and National, which divided them at the commencement of the Government, and which experience has shown is that division of party most congenial to our system, and most favorable to its successful operation.

As obvious as all this must appear, I felt that I assumed a heavy responsibility in taking the course I did. It was impossible that all the circumstances and motives under which I acted, could at once be generally understood, and, of course, the part I was compelled to take was liable to be misconceived and grossly misrepresented.—We had been so long contending against the abuses and encroachments of the Executive power, as to forget that they originated in the prior abuses and encroachments of Congress, and were accordingly exclusively intent on expelling from office, those who had acquired and exercised their authority in a manner so dangerous, without reflecting into whose hands the power would go, and what principles and policy would gain the ascendancy. With this state of feelings on the part of our friends, I saw it was impossible to take a position, which, by consequence was calculated to cover those in power, however urgent the cause, without occasioning a shock, in the first instance, and the imputation of unworthy motives, to meet which, however transient the misapprehension might be, required some resolution and firmness. But there were other, and far greater causes of responsibility, to which this was as nothing. Of all the interests in the community, the banking is by far the most influential and formidable—the most active, and the most concentrated and pervading; and of all the points within the immense circle of this interest, there is none in relation to which the banks are more sensitive and tenacious, than their union with the political power of the country. This is the source of the vast amount of ther profits, and of a still larger portion of their respectability and influence. To touch their interest on this tender point is to combine all in one united and zealous opposition, with some exceptions in our portion of the community, where the union of the two powers acts injuriously to the banking, as well as to the commercial and other great interests of the section. To encounter so formidable an opposition, supported by a powerful political party with whom I had been acting for some years against entire power, and who regarded the union of the Government and the banks as essential to the union of the States themselves, was to assume a heavy responsibility, under the most favorable circumstances; but to back and sustain those in such opposition, in whose wisdom, firmness and patriotism, I have no reason to confide, and over whom I have no control, is to double that responsibility. This responsibility, I have voluntarily assumed. Desiring neither office or power, and having nothing to hope personally from the movement, no motive, but the disastrous political consequences, which I saw must clearly follow from any other course, to the country, and its institutions generally, and our section in particular, and a deep sense of duty, could have induced me to take the step I did.—That it has met the approbation of so respectable a portion of my old constituents and friends, to whose early and steadfast support, under every trial and difficulty I am so much indebted, is a source of deep gratification, which I shall long remember and acknowledge.

With great respect, I am, &c.,

J. C. CALHOUN.

To Messrs. J. Bauskett, A. Wigfall, J. P. Carroll, A. Laborde, J. Jones, F. H. Wardlow, J. W. Wimbish, Committee.

Not bad.—In a County Court last week, was tried a suit of tresspass brought against three patrollers for whipping a slave without authority: The plaintiffs counsel in the course of a pretty heavy denunciation against patrollers, observed that, 'dressed with a little brief authority, like an angry ape, they cut such fantastic capers before high Heaven, as made the angels weep.' A waggish Attorney sitting by, whispered to one of his brethren, 'I think the angels would have been more apt to laugh at such a likeness.'—*Car. Watchman.*

Original Revolutionary Anecdote—When the American army was stationed in Putnam county, during the Revolutionary war, one of the soldiers saw a boat approaching, and he cried out there comes "old Put," a name familiarly applied to the gallant General Putnam. A young upstart officer hearing this caused him to be put under arrest for speaking disrespectfully of the General. On the arrival of General Putnam on shore, he inquired what that man was sent away for? The officer said he has spoke disrespectfully of your *Excellency.* What did he say? inquired the general. He called you "old Put." So I am *old Put*, said he—release him instantly.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The 16th ultimo was passed in prayer and thanksgiving in Savannah, Ga., for the good health enjoyed by that city the past year.

Mr. F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, whose vote in the House of Representatives against the Sub-Treasury Scheme surprised us, has come out in a series of letters decidedly against the "untried expedient." The following is an extract from one of them:

"What honest, what consistent man among my constituents, who breathes the air or cherishes the principles of manly freedom, when he turns his thoughts back upon the past history of this identical Sub-Treasury Scheme, and recalls the relation in which this State, and its whole delegation to Congress, including myself, and his own favorite Administration in Washington also, have stood to it, will be disposed to condemn me for having maintained firmly and faithfully but one set of principles, and for having given but one set of votes upon the subject of it, from the earliest birth of it to the present hour, let who might wheel and veer to accommodate themselves to the political trade winds of the day? If there be any such man, let me in frankness say to him, separate if you desire it, political bands which have hitherto bound us together—try your experiments upon the commerce, enterprise and labor of the country while it is yet possible they may tolerate them, at the expense of your consistency, and of all political stability; and the worst wish of mine that will attend you is, that I may have it in my power to extend to you a helping hand, if you shall be in a mood or in need to receive it, when the consequences of your political instability and of your rash and ruinous policy will be written in letters, that he who runs may read in the widespread disruption and total overthrow of our common party—in the utter prostration of industry—in the universal suspension of enterprise and commerce—in the annihilation of all credit and mutual confidence—in the nakedness of your harbors, and the tenantless dwellings, shops, and counting-rooms of your cities—in your lifeless and abandoned corporations of every denomination—in the depreciated value of every species of property and labor—in the general debasement of your population, in both city and country, under the pressure and aggravation of incurable poverty, and hearts made sick by hopes too long deferred."

Practising what you Preach.—It is stated that Mr. Wall, a Democratic Senator from New Jersey, has expressed his determination to conform his conduct to the wishes of his constituents, *if he is formally instructed* by the Legislature. The repeated decisions against his course by the people themselves will not be heeded, or regarded as tantamount to instructions. This is the doctrine of our strait-laced Democratic friend of the Richmond Enquirer. The representative, according to his Shibboleth, is only bound to represent the wishes of the people when the Legislature instructs him what those wishes are. He has no right himself to look to the sovereign authority, and though at any time he might be thoroughly convinced that the Legislature gave instructions which did not tally with the wishes of the people, yet he must obey those instructions, and disregard those wishes.

This jesuitical doctrine, worthy of its source, is resorted to to excuse the flagrant violation of the popular will now perpetrated by several Democratic Senators. Some eleven Senators occupy this position at present. We have enumerated them often before, but there has been an accession to the list recently, and we will write them out again. The formidable catalogue exhibits stronger proof than folios of argument, of the profligate destitution of principle which characterizes the self-styled Democratic party. We present them in bold relief:

New York—Mr. Silas Wright—1.
Maine—Mr. Williams and Mr. Ruggles—2.
New Jersey—Mr. Wall—1.
Ohio—Mr. Morris and Mr. Allen—2.
Indiana—Mr. Tipton—1.
Tennessee—Mr. Grundy—1.
N. Carolina—Messrs. Brown and Strange—2.
Georgia—Mr. Cuthbert—1.

Here are ELEVEN honorable Senators misrepresenting a majority of 80 to 100,000 of their constituents!—*Richmond Whig.*

New Hampshire is rousing from her political stupor. At a Convention of the Whigs of the State, at which about a hundred and fifty towns were represented by six hundred Delegates, James Wilson, Jr. of Keene, was nominated as their candidate for Governor at the approaching election. The nomination has been received with a great deal of enthusiasm; and hopes seem to be entertained that even New Hampshire is on the eve of regeneration, and about to make her escape from the dominion of Loco-Focoism and Mr. Isaac Hill.—*Nat. Int.*

Gen. Jackson, whatever else may be said of him, was a man of intuitive sagacity. The history of his life affords an evidence of this and a thousand remarks have been quoted to prove it. One most astonishing has been called to our mind by a New York paper. When the old hero was advised that Mr. Van Buren desired to be elected President, he remarked, "He is unsuited for it, and in asking for it he has made a fool of himself. He could not sit easy in the chair for six months?" The remark has been verified to the letter.

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A. W. Loomis has resigned his seat in Congress. Domestic calamities are assigned by him as the cause of this step. During the extra session, Mr. Loomis gave evidence of industry and talents, which caused his State to look for much from his future career. Mr. L. was a Whig; but represented a decided Administration district. It is understood that the Whigs will not present a candidate at the special election. D. Thompson, W. W. McKaig, J. G. Willard, Robert Forbes, William Ewing, and Doct. George McCook are spoken of among those from whom the Vanites would probably make a selection.—[*Ohio State Journal.*]

The Richmond Editors have invited a Convention of the Editors of Virginia to assemble in the Capitol, on the 17th of January next.

From the New York Star.

REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENT.

One of the married ladies of Charleston who embarked in the fatal Home steamer, and who had passed the summer in the north, resided for several months previous to her departure with a relative in this city. On several occasions, while sitting alone in her room, she related to a number of persons in the family, and to friends who visited her, that she could not account for the remarkable apparitions that almost daily were conjured up before her. Though at work in her chair and awake, she would constantly have her feelings wrought up almost to hysterics by the sight of some dreadful shipwreck, the parting of the vessel into fragments and the drowning of crowds of people, principally her family and friends, engulfed in the angry billows. It would seem by the narrations which have been made to us, that though little dreaming then that she was to come to the awful realization of her horrid imaginings, she foresaw, with prophetic exactness, all the details of that dreadful event which has drawn forth the sympathy of every American bosom. She frequently asked her friends what these visions could be; and what is so extraordinary is, that they came to her in open day, and when she was perfectly awake and in the best of health! A few weeks after the new steamer Home began to be talked of, and immediately, as by some fatal impulse, she persisted with her husband that this should be the vessel she would go home in. The name seemed to possess a charm in itself, that invited those who were preparing to escape our winter for the balmier skies of their own South. Her husband had resolved to defer his return to a later period, but it was to no purpose. The lamented wife seemed bent on her first resolution, and thus perished the whole of this interesting family.

From the earliest times, the truths of such narrations of prescience, or foresight, have been impressed upon the belief of the least credulous and superstitious minds. We do not undertake to scan the mysteries of mental operations, nor the secret and unknown sympathies, which may connect the memorial and imaginative faculties, as it were, by a transparent mirror, with the events of the past and future. But certainly, though many facts of a similar kind have come attested to us of our own personal knowledge in all their dradful certitude, we never heard one more clearly enchained in all its links, than that which we have related. It is one calculated to fill the soul with horror, and to dispose the mind to come to the awful conclusion that the entire circle of this universal being is already a work carved and pictured out on the map of creation, with as positive limitations, as to what in our notions of *time* lies yet unrevealed in the destinies of the future, as to that which has already been consigned to the annals of the past.

How half the World live has ever been a mystery to the other half. Some live by their wits—some live on their means, and very queer kind of means they are. Down East, they live "all sorts of ways." A traveller in that vicinity lately asked a boy what the people thereabouts did for a living? when the lad replied with more honesty than discretion, "What do we do? why, when strangers come here we skin 'em, and when they don't come, we skin one another!"—*N. Y. News.*

Death of an Express Rider.—We learn that as the Express rider from Philadelphia was leaving that city on Friday morning, the horse took fright and bolted, by which the rider was thrown, and so severely injured that he died shortly after. This but too well accounts for the failure of the Express Mail on that day.

Worthy of Example.—The new steamboat North Carolina, which is to ply between Wilmington and Charleston, S. C., has provided every berth with a life preserver. We are gratified at seeing the proprietors of steam-packets providing their passengers with those invaluable articles, and have no doubt the boats in which they are placed will command a decided preference.

Remorse at Neglected Studies.—"If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages," says Sir Walter Scott, in his autobiography, "let such a reader remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manhood the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth; that through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance; and that I would at this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if, by doing so, I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science."

The Ball in motion.—An intelligent gentleman in Missouri, writing to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, says: "it is generally thought that a great change in public sentiment has taken place lately in this State," and that at the next election the Democratic family will wheel out to the right and left by sections."

In the House of Representatives of the present Legislature of Tennessee, there are 37 native Tennesseans—15 Virginians—13 North Carolinians—5 South Carolinians—2 Georgians—1 Kentuckian—1 Pennsylvanian—1 Marylander; total 75. 41 Farmers—17 Lawyers—9 Merchants—4 Doctors—1 Printer—1 Saddler—1 Stone Mason and 1 Surveyor.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This Annual Report from the Chief Magistrate of the Nation—always looked for with interest, but, at the present crisis of public affairs, of peculiar importance to every portion of our country, and to every department of human industry—is now spread before our readers, as it was yesterday communicated to the two Houses of Congress. A cursory perusal is all that our limited time has allowed us of a document of so great length. We propose at the present moment a brief notice only of a few of its principal features.

The President opens his Message with an appropriate and beautiful reference to the debt of gratitude due to the GIVER OF ALL GOOD, for the manifold favors bestowed upon our country; and closes with a passage no less creditable to the President's sagacity and sense of justice than to the humanity and liberality of his feelings. The beginning and the end of the Message are excellent. We wish we could say the same of all the intervening parts. But, of those, though some of them are well, and some of them better than well, there are others which we read with sincere regret, and others which the President would have done no disservice to his fame had he suppressed altogether. Of the latter class, certainly, is the reference to the late elections in New York, which is entirely in the style of the late dynasty, and out of place in a State Paper from the pen of Mr. Van Buren.

It is impossible in running the eye over this Message, to exclude the thought of how literal an execution it is, throughout, of that pledge on the part of the President, to which the country is already indebted for its late disasters and its present embarrassments; that pledge to "follow in the footsteps" of his predecessor, to whom, indeed, the President refers in express terms, almost in the same breath in which he returns thanks to the Creator of all things. Our Foreign Relations, he begins the second paragraph of his message by saying, are not changed since the last Message *of his predecessor:* besides several other such allusions, the most imposing of our claims upon foreign Powers, the President says, were "disposed of" by *his predecessor;* adding that no ordinary credit is thereby reflected on *his successful Administration*, by the consideration "that this great object was accomplished without compromising on any occasion either the honor or the peace of the country." In all possible cases, the glory is to HIM, almost as though he, instead of the *Almighty*, had been "the Giver of all good." When we behold these marks of a reverential awe in the presence of a human idol, we are reminded of the superstitious Persian whom the traveller Franklin tells of, who, when his companion in a fit of devotion exclaimed, "Oh, God! oh Ali!" interrupted him by crying out, "No, no! Ali first, God second!" The President does not, it is true, go the whole length of this adulation, but he hardly stops short of it. Much of this, we admit, may be pardoned, in consideration of the President's real causes of gratitude to his predecessor. But we cannot consent, without entering our solemn protest against it, that from so high a station it shall be announced to the world that no ordinary credit is due to the Administration of General Jackson—the rest of the Government being cast into the shadow of utter darkness and insignificance by the refulgence of the halo which is made to beam around *his* head—that he did not compromise on any occasion, in our intercourse with foreign Powers, the honor or the peace of the nation. We say nothing of the *honor* of the nation:—we should be sorry to be able to satisfy our readers that the honor of the nation had been compromised during any part of the late Administration: but, when the late President is lauded for not having compromitted *the peace* of the nation, it is in the face of the notorious fact that if he had not been restrained, if he had not almost literally had his hands tied by the co-ordinate branches of the Government, the United States would have been at this moment not only engaged in A FOREIGN WAR, but in *two* of them; the one of which would have been, in our opinion, cruel and unnecessary, and the other wilful, wanton, and reckless.

It is not without emotions which we will not suppress, that we find that the project of this last war is revived in the Message before us; and that not content with the fame which our arms have won in the war raging within our borders, the Administration proposes a resort to the powers of Congress to effect, by an appeal to arms, the settlement of a few claims of our citizens, some of them of very doubtful right, and the whole of no great significance, against the Government and People of MEXICO!

If the recommendation contained in this part of the Message be not a mere fetch—a tub to the whale—to divert an exasperated People from the real grievances under which they are suffering from mal-administration at home; if, in short, it means what the language of the Message expresses, then have the People of the United States, with a bankrupt Treasury and a depreciating currency, a fearful prospect before them. A bare majority in Congress can make war, though one vote short of two-thirds of both Houses could not make peace without the approbation of the Executive; and, if we shall be saved from the shame of a foolish war, and the crime of a needless one, we shall again be indebted to Congress for protecting us from this Mexican war, which, for our misfortune, it appears, the late President of the United States has left as a legacy to his successor.

We have not seen the papers upon which this renewed recommendation of ulterior measures against Mexico is professedly founded. We shall read them, however, as soon as they are printed, and shall not fail to make our readers fully acquainted with their character and consequence.

We have not time to-day to extend our remarks to other topics of the Message, which, however, are not unworthy of further notice.

On the whole, the Message appears to us to present the varying hues which it might be supposed to have received from the few confidential friends of the Executive who were earliest in their arrival at the seat of Government, and spreads nets for popularity in almost every direction. It offers a boon to every section of the Union where it promises to be *available.* To the South, Texas; to the West, the Public Lands; to the North—the recusant North—nothing. With the seekers after the public domain the Message will find especial favor. Twenty-five cents an acre, and then nothing!—Free gratis!—Help yourselves! It will be the jubilee of the squatters. But will the People at large—the great public of this great country—be deceived by the sugared plausibilities of this message?

We shall see.—*National Intelligencer.*

Disgraceful, if True.—We have learned from a very respectable source, that the Commissioners appointed to settle the claims of the Cherokees, have been guilty of the most barefaced peculation and fraud upon these ignorant people. Our informant says that the Commissioners were furnished, by the Department, with specie and Treasury drafts, with which to settle these claims:—instead of paying off the claims in these, they bought up a large amount of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee Bank notes at a heavy discount, and tendered them to the Indians in payment of their claims; they naturally enough refused them: they were then told that the Government had made no other provision—but that if they would make a deduction *of fifteen per cent.* they would give them the *specie;* which rather than take the depreciated paper, they did. In this way they also paid off the claims of the whites who knew no better. But a gentleman of the Bar, in the western part of this State, who had a claim against the Government, presented it: the Bank notes were tendered; he refused to accept them; he was then offered the *specie* with the 15 per cent. deduction; this he also refused—threatened to write to the Department and have their conduct examined—mounted his horse and rode off:—a runner was immediately despatched to bring him back—he returned—and was then offered his choice of Treasury drafts or specie.

This is the amount of our information on the subject; and, if true, the perpetrators of such base conduct deserves the hottest indignation of every man who sustains the least pretension to honorable feeling. If the report be untrue, nothing will give us greater pleasure than to do them justice.—*Lincoln Transcript.*

Baptist Convention.—The N. Carolina Baptist Convention held its seventh annual session at Mary's Chapel, Chatham county, commencing on Friday the 23rd ult., and continuing in session until the Tuesday following. The *Recorder* says:—"Several measures were adopted, *designed* to impart increased vigor and efficiency to the action of the institution. The interview was one of much harmony and good feeling, and will, no doubt, be remembered with satisfaction by all who were in attendance."

ST. LOUIS, (Mo.) Nov. 28.

State House Burnt—Part of the State Library and all the Rolls and Papers in the office of the Secretary of State destroyed.—On Wednesday night last, the State House in the city of Jefferson was burnt down. Except the loss of the papers, the other loss is but small, the house not being worth more than about $12,000.—*Republican.*

Murder will out.—Andrew Jackson L[illegible]tis, who was indicted at the late term of the Federal Court for Mail Robbery, and discharged, because the only evidence against him was his own confessions made under duress, was again committed to the Jail of this City, on Sunday last. It seems, that he started home, and had progressed as far as Davidson County, but was so elated with the circumstance of his acquittal, that he *voluntarily* confessed a great deal more than he had in the first instance. He was immediately arrested by Mr. Smith, of Buncombe, and brought back to this City, where he underwent an examination before Mr. Cocke, Esq., and was fully committed for trial.—*Raleigh Register.*

Happiness.—An eminent modern writer beautifully says: "The foundation of *domestic happiness* is faith in the virtue of woman; the foundation of *political happiness* is confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and *eternal*, is reliance on the goodness of God."

A man eat up by Rats.—The New Orleans Picayune says that "a poor fellow named McGuire, was found dead in a yard in front of our office this morning. He had died some time in the night, and was the prey of rats. We never saw a more horribly mangled body. The nose, lips, cheeks, eyebrows, were all eaten away."

Charlotte:

Friday, December 15, 1837.

The Hon. Robert Strange will please accept our thanks for a copy of the President's Message.

☞*Congress.*—This body met and was duly organized on the 4th by the appearance of a quorum in both Houses. The usual messages were interchanged and a joint committee appointed to wait on the President of the U. S. and inform him that the two Houses were formed and ready to receive any communication which he might have to make.

The Message was transmitted to both Houses on the 5th, a copy of which we have received and shall give it entire in our next. See an article in preceding column on the Message.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Underwood of Ky., on the 4th inst. after being amended so as to include "the amount of the money expended, and the whole number of troops that have been employed since the commencement of the war," was adopted on the 5th:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before Congress copies of all orders and instructions given to the commander-in-chief of the forces in Florida, authorizing him to raise troops or to call into service any portion of the militia, or to accept the services of volunteers for the purpose of suppressing Indian hostilities; and that said Secretary report what measures, if any, have been adopted to enlist or procure the services of other Indian warriors to fight against the Seminoles; the number of Indians so enlisted or taken into the service of the United States, the tribes to which they respectively belong, the length of time they have been engaged to serve, and the amount of pay promised them; and that the said Secretary also report the number of troops, of all classes, engaged and called into service for the purpose of prosecuting the war in Florida at the present time."

☞*Mr. Calhoun.*—Attention is invited to a let- from the Hon. John C. Calhoun to a committee gentlemen of Edgefield, S. C. inviting him to a blic dinner. In this letter he attempts to give sons for abandoning his "former allies." We sorry to say that he comes very far short of isfying us for his present course. One sentence his letter seems to bear on its face the true rea- , and strengthens the supposition mentioned in last, that jealousy of a "certain individual" caused his estrangement from the Whig par- He says, after noticing the object of his par- in joining the National Republicans, that "*it clear with our joint forces, we could utterly o- throw and demolish them* [the administration ty] *but it was not less clear, that the victory uld inure*, NOT TO US, *but exclusively to the fit of our allies and their cause.* If we right- understand the meaning of this part of the let- , it appears plain that Mr. Calhoun was jealous the success of the Whig party, and inasmuch he would not be their first choice, he became ious of the Whigs leaders, and therefore left and co-operated with their enemies. Ano- reason for confirming this opinion is, that the rleston Mercury, the mouth-piece of Mr. Cal- n, with other papers of the same side, has come gainst Mr. Clay in the bitterest terms, since Calhoun has left the Whig ranks. The charges nst Mr. Clay are two in number—first, that he posed to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail d; and secondly, that he is "an exulting abo- nist, glorying in the prospect of Southern de- tion." In refutation of these charges, we co- low an article from the Lynchburg Virgi- , which, we think, must carry conviction to mind of every honest enquirer after truth, that harges are false, and basely false. They are p entirely for effect in the South.

relation to neither of these charges does the ury give any *facts*—but it infers his hostility e Road "from his ancient connection with the rican system"—(did it forget Mr. Calhoun's ection with the *same system?*) This charge fully answered by an able writer in the Charle- Courier, that we beg leave to borrow and a- his remarks, as more forcible than any thing we could say:

Will the Mercury answer one plain question Mr. Clay's present relationship to the Tariff not Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay stand on the platform and occupy identical ground? Has Clay indicated by act, speech, or association, position to violate the compromise? Has adhered to it with scrupulous fidelity? Has warded off from it every blow, come from quarter it might? Have not Mr. Calhoun Mr. Preston both borne testimony to the firm- honor and tenacity with which he has ad- to that solemn national contract? The Ta- far as Mr. Clay is concerned, is dead. Will ercury deny this? If it does, it must charge Mr. Clay personal dishonor, and an intention mmit a flagrant breach of faith, pledged in ce of the nation. Will the Mercury dare even this aspersion on the fame and name of Clay? Truth and its own character forbid hus much for its inference. But what are cts, in regard to Mr. Clay's course, as to the

Does not the Mercury remember that it ought impolitic for Mr. Clay and Mr. Cal- o attend the Convention at Knoxville, for e road might be identified with Whig poli- d be injured by the association? Is it not us that Gen. Jackson took ground against Tennessee, because it was a Whig project, ntended to be wielded to political ends? Is qually well known, that it was assailed in Carolina for the same reason, and that Mr. ed, the leader of the Van Buren party in use of Commons, resisted it with all his ? Is it not fresh in the memory of the Edi- the Mercury, that the Globe, the organ of n Buren, made a violent attack on it? On er hand, do not all interested in the success Road well recollect the large subscription, for the extent of its population, of Lexington, in Mr. Clay's immediate District, ascribed at the time to Mr. Clay's personal influence, and regarded as an index of his approval? But the Mercury need not have been in doubt about Mr. Clay's opinion. It is known that Mr. Wickliffe, his warm personal and political friend, attended the recent Convention at Flat Rock, as a friend to the success of the Road, and from him most satisfactory information might have been obtained. But if Mr. Clay is to be proclaimed an enemy to the Road, what shall be said of Mr. Calhoun? Will the Mercury deny that he opposed, with all his influence, the creation of a Bank to carry it on? Will it contend that it is possible to consummate this mighty work, without the aid which a Bank would lend to it. Will the Mercury assert that Mr. Calhoun is not now opposed to the creation of the ten million Bank?"

It is thus clearly shown that the chief opponents of the Charleston Rail Road, and of the means by which it can, if ever, be accomplished, have been leading members of the party which Mr. Calhoun and his organ, the Mercury, now seek to sustain, and that even Mr. Calhoun himself opposed the bestowment of banking privileges upon the Company, without which, it is confessed, the gigantic enterprise must have failed! And yet, resting the assumption of Mr. Clay's hostility to this work upon a far-fetched and irrelative assumption, and in opposition to the facts above narrated, which all candid minds would have regarded as a complete refutation of the suspicion, they assault him with a violence equalled only by its injustice and malignity. Why is this, if Mr. Clay is not supposed to stand in the path of Mr. Calhoun's elevation? Why this new-born hostility to the great Pacificator, who turned aside the edge of the sword, when Mr. Calhoun's and the Mercury's present friends had unsheathed it against "the honest Nullifier"? A few years ago, the language of eulogy was exhausted upon Mr. Clay in the Palmetto State—as a man who entertained, in some respects, erroneous opinions indeed, but whose errors of opinion were more than atoned for by the brilliancy of his heart. Even Mr. McDuffie hailed him, as the "great Western ally of the South"—And this very Charleston Mercury, not more than four months ago, in discussing the claims of various Whigs, named as probable candidates for the Presidential chair, said:

"Give us a man of some noble traits, a bold, brave, gallant, high-minded man of genius, who, though we see his political errors, we can yet assure ourselves, will do nothing *mean*. Give us such a man for instance as HENRY CLAY. He would have our respect, our admiration—and we would be sure that his government would always be dignified and respectable. There is something *heroic in him*. Not military chieftain *heroism*—oh! no! but of a kind not at all related to the humbug family. We would not throw ourselves into the arena for his support, but we would not quarrel with the Northern Whigs for offering such a man for the suffrages of the *Opposition*. We tell the Northern Whigs he is the only man on whom they can rally a conquering party, unless the people come more suddenly to their senses than we have a right to expect, and at once do themselves the honor of rendering justice to the first man in the country."

And this is the same man whom the Mercury would now persecute as an "exulting abolitionist." Where is the evidence of the fact? At any rates, it is evident that he has not changed his opinion on this subject since the 8th of July last, when the Mercury was more disposed than now to do him justice with true Southern magnanimity. The *divorce of Bank and State* had not then divorced Mr. Calhoun from his "late allies," and placed him in a new position before the public, as the competitor with Benton for the successorship, and the support of the office-holders! How can it be true that Mr. Clay, himself not only living in a slave State, but likewise a large slaveholder, can be an abolitionist? If he belong to this crew of fanatics, why does he omit no opportunity of rebuking their mad designs, and warning them of the dangerous tendency of their wild crusade?—Why does he not manumit his own slaves? The charge is false—grossly false. And if the Mercury believes it, why did it express so warm a preference for Mr. Clay, as next President, in July last? The riddle is solved by the fact that in July last, Mr. Calhoun's prospects were entirely hopeless—and now, a faint ray of light has dawned upon them. This is the reason why eulogy has been converted into calumny, and false charges are trumpeted up to awaken sectional jealousy and to rekindle the smouldering fires of Southern prejudice. If Mr. Calhoun hopes to make any thing, however, by this cunningly devised scheme—if these are the means to be employed to "unite the South" *in his behalf*—he will find himself as grossly mistaken as he has often been in his wayward and eccentric political career, distinguished as it has been by back and forward summersets, without number, and of unsurpassed agility. If Mr. Clay is an abolitionist, so is Wm. C. Rives, Tho. J. Randolph, James McDowell, Thomas Ritchie, and thousands of Virginians, who have told us that they would go for emancipation if they could perceive any safe and practicable mode for its accomplishment—so was James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, to whose sentiments on this subject reference need only be made, so conversant are the people with the fact. He is just such an Abolitionist as every Southern master is, who, either by will or otherwise, emancipates his slaves. "His offence hath this extent—no more!" The writer in the Charleston Courier, from whom we have above quoted, well remarks, on this point:

"What has Mr. Clay done or said since the 8th of July, to bring about this miraculous change in the Mercury? In what one particular is he different now from then? What act of hostility, committed upon us or ours? Has he attacked our institutions or our men? Has he himself in person, or by his confidential organs, committed aggression upon Mr. Calhoun? Why then should South Carolina, Hannibal like, be sworn upon the altar of sleepless hate against him? Tell us, why, Messrs. Editors of the Mercury, you were willing, faithful sentinels as you are of the rights and honor of the State—tell us why you were willing that the State of South Carolina should be betrayed into the hands of the "*exulting abolitionist*" so few months gone, whom you now pursue with odious vituperation? Methinks he deserves something better at the hands of South Carolina. Methinks if it be not consistent with the principles of her sons to support, it does at least not belong to them to revile him. They cannot forget that twice in our history, with a magnanimity, worthy of columns and statues, he has thrown himself into the breach in our behalf, and planted the standard of peace and compromise on the banks of dreadful anarchy. They will remember that for us and for the union, he occupied a pass, where political destruction threatened him from every side."

On the whole, we are not displeased to see the agitation of the question in South Carolina. Mr. Clay has nothing to dread from a full exposure of his sentiments in the South, and a frank and fearless discussion of his claims to Southern gratitude and confidence. It is because they have not been thus discussed, and because the public mind has been poisoned against him, that a large portion of the people have regarded him with distrust, and treated him with injustice. It is the fate of the wisest and best of men sometimes to be, throughout long lives of usefulness, the victims of calumny and persecution—and thus far, this has been Mr. Clay's fate; who, had justice been done him, would [illegible] have been at the head of our national affairs, instead of the "morning owl," who, afraid of his own shadow, borrows light from the Hermitage to show him the foot-steps in which he should walk—if, indeed, in the language of his Charleston eulogist, "columns and statues" had not been erected to commemorate his patriotic and never to be forgotten services, in crisis of peculiar peril.

◆

The Bank Convention in New-York, as our readers have been advised, sits with closed doors. We are therefore without any official account of their proceedings. Nothing, however, appears to have been done so far. The Courier and Enquirer says:

"We have conversed with many of the Delegates to the Convention now in session in this city, and they appear to be of opinion that after a careful interchange of views and eliciting all the information practicable in relation to the situation of the Banks generally, the convention will adjourn to meet again in *March*, giving notice in the mean time, that if the foreign Exchanges should then be in a healthy state, which we are sure they will be unless the administration succeed in the Sub-Treasury-scheme—an immediate resumption of specie payments will take place."

The idea is thrown out in an article from the Journal of Commerce, that Mr. Biddle is unfriendly to a resumption, is entirely gratuitous and unfounded in fact. The situation of the currency is unfriendly to an immediate resumption, and Mr. Biddle is wise enough to see this.—*Fay. Obs.*

Later.—The Convention has adjourned without accomplishing any thing. Three States (N. York, Ohio and North Carolina) were for fixing on the 1st day of March for the resumption. The Convention adopted the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That this Convention entertains a deep anxiety and a firm determination to accomplish the resumption of specie payments at the earliest period when it may be permanently practicable.

2d. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention the present circumstances of the country are not such as to make it expedient or prudent now to fix a day for the resumption of specie payments.

3d. *Resolved*, That when the Convention terminates its present session, it shall be adjourned to meet in the city of New York *on the second Wednesday of April next*, for the purpose of then considering, and, if practicable, determining upon the day when specie payment may be resumed.

4th. *Resolved*, That this Convention strongly recommends to all the banks in the United States to continue by proper measures to prepare themselves for a return to specie payments within the shortest practicable period after the next meeting of the Convention.

5th. *Resolved*, That the banks in those States which are not now *represented* be earnestly requested to send delegates to the adjourned meeting of this Convention, and that the several delegates from all the States be desired to procure all such information in regard to the condition of the banks in their respective States as may be attainable.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

BURLINGTON, (Vt.) Nov. 26.

Canada—engagement between the Loyalists and Patriots—16 killed and wounded!—By the steamboat Franklin, which arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, we learn that an engagement has taken place between 200 of the British regulars and the Canadians at St. Dennis, in which the latter was successful. The loyalists lost 16, killed and wounded, and two brass pieces. Captain Malcolm is reported as mortally wounded. The patriot loss was not known.

It appears that the patriots have made a stand at St. Charles, about thirty miles below Montreal, and repairing an old French fort. Their number is stated at two thousand or more, well armed and furnished, and that they have eight brass pieces. On Wednesday, a detachment of eight hundred regulars and three hundred volunteers left Montreal with the intention of breaking up this post. They landed on Thursday, and had taken up their line of march for St. Charles. The advance guard, consisting of two hundred regulars, had proceeded as far as St. Dennis, when they were attacked by the Canadian populace, and, after a severe engagement, driven back with the loss above stated.

On Thursday night a steamboat arrived at Montreal, bringing the bodies of the slain, when a new detachment, consisting of the entire regular force in the city, was immediately despatched down the river. The next boat will undoubtedly bring us further and more decisive particulars, which we shall publish in another bulletin. All seems to depend on the result of this expedition, as the entire regular force of the Government is engaged in it. The patriots have a foundery at St. Charles, and are casting their own cannon.

Report says that the patriot force at St. Charles is under the command of two French officers of distinction, trained under Bonaparte. Of this, however, we have no authentic information.—*Free Press.*

Since the above was in type we have received later accounts, which state that an engagement had taken place, at St. Charles, between the Royalists and Patriots. The Patriots were in possession of St. Charles but were driven out by the Royalists—the Patriots rallied and retook the town. The statement of the loss is contradictory—the Royalists admit a loss of 16 killed and 15 severely wounded, and they state the Patriot loss to be 300. The Patriots say they did not lose more than 30. The retreat of the British to Montreal, leaving the whole country in possession of the insurgents, is conclusive as to their defeat. A high degree of excitement is said to exist on the subject in the border region of the U. States. A meeting has been held in Buffalo, and volunteers are openly called for.

◆

☞*The Vice President and a National Bank.*—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer in a communication, states that "*Col. Johnson is in favor of a U. S. Bank.* He says that "the Vice-President of the United States, dining in Philadelphia, on the 13th ult. with about a dozen gentlemen, of different political sentiments, made use of the following language in reply to a question put to him, which was distinctly heard by every person at the table. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I am in favor of a United States Bank—a bank with a capital of from fifty to one hundred millions, one hundred I would prefer—with branches so disseminated, in every part of the country, that there would not be a square mile in the United States or its dependencies, where its notes would not be redeemed in specie or its equivalent, at any time.—Gentlemen, these are my sentiments."

Since noticing the above, we understand that the Globe has come out and says, "*We are authorized to give this story an emphatic contradiction.*"

☞We had quite a heavy fall of Snow on Wednesday last; and but for the rain that fell before it commenced snowing, it would have been fully six inches deep.

☞The following resolutions were reported by the Committee on the Currency in the South Carolina Legislature on the 5th inst. They were to be considered on the 8th. It is generally believed that there is a small majority in this body favorable to the passage of these resolutions, but the question will be fully tested when they come up *for consideration.* Mr. Calhoun's popularity is very great and every exertion no doubt will be made to carry the State with him.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, it is expedient that the revenues of the Federal Government be so collected as ultimately to sever the government from all connection with the banks.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature the revenues of the Federal Government should be so deposited, kept and disbursed, as not to be connected with, or used in banking operations.

Resolved, That it would be unconstitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous to incorporate a National Bank for managing the fiscal operations of the Federal Government.

◆

☞There is now no doubt of the election of McNutt, the Van Buren candidate, as Governor of Mississippi, owing to their being two Whig candidates. The election of Prentiss and Word to Congress is also certain. It has been generally stated and believed, that Claiborne and Gholson was only elected to serve during the *extra session*, yet until within a few days we have never seen any like proof, but the following extract from the return of the Secretary of State will satisfy, we should think, the most incredulous of the fact:

"I have summed up the whole number of votes returned into my office for representatives to *the called session of Congress*, from this State:"—and his certificate finishes with—"I do therefore declare that John F. H. Claiborne and S. J. Gholson having received the greatest number of votes, are duly and legally elected representatives to *the called session* of Congress, from the State of Mississippi."

◆

☞The Convention now in session to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, have adopted a provision, that all the children in the Commonwealth shall be educated at the public expense. This is worthy the character of the second State in the Union. In a Government like ours, where the free institutions of the country are to be perpetuated only by the intelligence of the people, this establishes them on the surest foundation.

The Savannah Georgian of Nov. 28th says: We learn from letters received yesterday from Milledgeville, that the Hon. Alfred Cuthbert has tendered the resignation of his seat in the Senate of the United States.

MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y. Nov. 24, 1837.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Journal:

SIR:—By publishing the accompanying proceedings you will confer a favor on the third class of the Military Academy.

At a meeting of the third class of the U. S. Military Academy, held on Monday the 22nd of November, Cadet Lancaster was called to the Chair, and Cadet Gardiner appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Deeply regretting the death of our comrade, Cadet AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON DAVIDSON of North Carolina, who was endeared to us by his unassuming worth and noble disinterestedness, and wishing to confer on him the only tokens of our respect and esteem, which his untimely fate has left in our power,

Resolved, That in the death of Cadet Davidson, the corps of Cadets has lost one of its most worthy members, and his classmates one of their most cherished associates.

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased our sincere condolence, on the irreparable loss they have so unexpectedly experienced.

Resolved, That (with the consent and approval of the Superintendent) we will unite in raising to his memory, a monument suitable to his worth.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to select and report to an adjourned meeting, a model of a monument proper to be erected, and to attend to the erection of said monument, after the model shall have been approved by the class.

Resolved, That a copy of the above proceedings be transmitted to the nearest relative of the deceased, and that they be published in the Charlotte Journal, the Army and Navy Chronicle, the Raleigh Star, and the Raleigh Register.

J. R. H. LANCASTER, *Chm'n.*
J. W. T. GARDINER, *Secretary.*

Episcopal Convention.—The object of the *special* Convention of the Church which assembled in this City last week, we learn, was to take into consideration the present condition and future prospects of the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL. We are not in possession of details, but are gratified to learn that the friends of the Church determined THAT IT SHOULD BE SUSTAINED.—*Ral. Register.*

NEWBERN SENTINEL.

Not having received for several weeks this thorough-going Administration Journal, we were induced to enquire into the cause, and learned that the publication of it had been discontinued.—*ib.*

Poetical Toast.—At a recent Whig Celebration in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the following Poetical Toast was given:

The Van Buren pole begins to bend,
  The Hickory nuts look black—
New York has spoke, the tree is broke,
  The nuts *they* will not crack:
The leaves have spread thro' all the land,
  They're nothing else but trash;
The people say he's not the man,
  They'll blow him all to smash.

Newspapers in Schools.—Newspapers have been introduced as a part of the regular exercise of the scholars, in the academy of Plattsburgh. This cannot but have a beneficial effect on the minds of the scholars, and we have long wondered that the practice has not generally obtained in our seminaries of education. It certainly must be as profitable to our youth, to be informed of the news of the day, both in our own country and in foreign lands, as it is to spend their time in reading accounts of the quarrels of the gods and loves of the goddesses of heathen mythology.

B. W. Leigh.—It affords us heartfelt pleasure to be able to state, that this great and good man, who has suffered under extreme illness for several months, and whose death has been more than once reported is now convalescent and likely to be restored to health and usefulness. We are sure this information will be gratifying not only to Virginians, but to the whole community.—*Richmond Whig.*

Salem Cotton Factory.—We understand that the Salem Cotton Factory is completed and will be put in motion in a few days. It is represented to *compete* in point of splendor, with any Factory of the kind in the South,—nay, may we not say in the North? Much credit is given the high-minded citizens of Salem for this renewed indication of their enterprize. Hurra, hurra, for North Carolina.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

The State House.—The State House now building at Raleigh, of hewn granite, is expected to be completed in about two years, and will be one of the best edifices of the kind in the Country. The walls are finished; and the sum already expended on the edifice is about $325,000, and the entire cost of the building and furniture when completed, will probably exceed $500,000. Its length is 160 feet, its width, including the porticoes, 140, the height, from the floor of the rotunda, to the top of the staff 101, from the basement floor to the granite balustrade, which surmounts the dome, 100, and of the exterior walls 60 feet. The columns are 5 feet 2½ inches in diameter, standing on a basement of 16 feet high. The proportions and entablature are copied from the Parthenon.—*Sal. Carolinian.*

MARRIED

In Cabarrus county, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. John Robinson, D. D. EDWIN JONES IRWIN, Esq., of Burke county, to Miss ANN E. PHIFER, daughter of the late Col. George Phifer, of Cabarrus county.

In Burke county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. A. L. Watt, JOHN G. BUYNUM, Esq., of Rutherfordton, to Miss. MARY McDOWELL, daughter of Col. Charles McDowell, of Burke.

DIED

In this county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. JANE ALEXANDER wife of Mr. Ulysses Alexander, aged about 26 years, leaving a husband and 5 small children to mourn their loss.

At Surveyorsville, in this County, on the 18th of November, JAMES HARVY, eldest son of Capt. Absalom Black, in the 19th year of his age. He was taken with the rose which continued 9 days to baffle the prescriptions of the best medical aid.

"O! what a momentary span,
On earth 's allotted to the creature man."

Communicated.

In this place on Tuesday the 21st ult., PEREGINE ROBERTS, Esq. aged 35 years, after a short illness of one week of Billious Congestive Fever.

Mr. Roberts had arrived at the age of 35, and had already earned the reputation, of a sound and successful Lawyer, and an honest man. Of the most amiable but retiring disposition, he had not the faculty of thrusting himself before the world: but still by the public voice, he had been often selected, to fill high and honorable stations; and by his uniform conduct in his short life, had obtained the confidence of all: In the midst of strong party excitement, although he always took a decided stand, so great was the integrity manifest in his conduct, that he never lost a personal friend.

"None knew him, but to love him,
None named him, but to praise."

Death could not, in our circle, have selected a more shining mark.—*Lincoln Republican.*

NOTICE.

I WILL hire at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the first day of January next, several likely Negroes for the term of 12 months.

WM. E. McREE, *Guardian.*

Dec. 12, 1837. 178

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired, on the 1st of January next, to the highest bidder, at my house for one year, all the Negroes belonging to the estate of Dr. Kernes H. Alexander, dec'd.

E. W. ALEXANDER, *Executor.*

Dec. 12, 1837. 178

NOTICE.

WILL be hired at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 1st day of January next, the Negroes belonging to Robert L. Young, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

R. W. ALLISON, *Guardian.*

Concord, Dec. 12, 1837.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, will be hired, the Negroes belonging to the estate of Joseph Young, dec'd.

W. F. PHIFER,
R. W. ALLISON, } *Administrators.*

Dec. 12, 1837. 177

Look Out.

ON the 27th instant, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Alex. Scott, dec'd.

6 or 7000 lbs. of seed Cotton,
Fodder and Oats,
Probably some Corn,
3 Milch Cows,
One Wagon and Carriage,
Kitchen Furniture,
and a number of other articles.

The circumstances of the estate requires some money; those indebted will please recollect this.

A. J. NISBET, *Executor.*

Dec. 7, 1837. 178

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me for Beef, are requested to call and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note. I can at all times be found at the Mansion Hotel. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice may expect to have their accounts placed into the hands of an officer for collection.

THO. GOODLAKE.

Dec. 12, 1837. 178

POETRY.

From the [illegible]

How sweet in golden moonlit bowers,
When evening airs first blow,
Through calm and fragrant [illegible]
To feel them as we go—
And hear their music with the streamlet's flow;

Serenely shines the rosy light,
When fay-rings deck the fields,
Love peeps from every room of night,
From every star that yields
Its lamp to lovers, and their rapture gilds,

Yet sweeter, purer, far to me
The pale light of that lamp,
Where in her chamber I may see
That face and form, whose stamp
Of beauty on my soul, nor time nor seasons damp.

Behold her white hand through the gleam,
Unloose her lovely zone,
And let her auburn tresses stream
In luxuriant freedom down,
And from her fair brows take her rosy crown.

Hark! 'tween the music of her lute—
Sweet notes might wake the dead—
From every string, till through my mute
And listening soul their magic sped
The light of mirth and joy, with griefs that bled.

Let me approach—near and more near,
In conscious honor bold,
Nor more desert until she hear
The tale I'd long ago have told,
And learn that love is all my hope—my world.

WINTER LIGHTNING.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The flash of midnight! 'twas a light
That gave the blind a moment's sight,
Then sunk in tenfold gloom,
Loud, deep, and long the thunder broke,
The deaf ear instantly awoke,
Then closed as in the tomb:
An angel might have passed my bed,
Sounded the trump of God, and fled.

So life appears a sudden birth,
A glance revealing heaven and earth—
It is and it is not!
So fame the poet's hope deceives,
Who sings for after times, and leaves
A name—to be forgot:
Life is a lightning-flash of breath,
Fame but a thunder-clap at death.

IRISH WIT.

A Pat, an old joker, and a Yankee more sly,
Once riding together, a gallows passed by—
Said Yankee to Pat, "if I don't make too free,
Give the gallows its due, and where would you be?
"Why, honey," said Pat, "that's easily known,
I'd be riding to town, by myself all alone."

$20 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 3d inst., in Cabarrus county, N. C. one sorrel Mare, four years old last Spring, about fifteen hands high, with a white spot in her forehead, well built and in good order—not certain whether branded, but if branded it is with J. H. B. thus JHB. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of both mare and thief or one half for either. Any person wishing to give any formation concerning mare or thief, can do so by directing word or letter to Bost's Mills, Cabarrus County, N. C. A man riding a mare answering this description I understand, passed through Charlotte on Sunday evening last.

ISRAEL BOST.

Dec. 5, 1837. 178

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

Jos. H. Wilson, Ex'r. of W. Morrison, decd.

vs.

James Magnus, George D. Longstaff, John Penman, Henry Blundell and Henry Heathorn, members of the Anglo-American Gold Mining Company.

Original Attachment. Levied in the hands of William Carson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State; *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Nov. 15, 1837. Price adv. $4 177

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1837.

John F. Hunter
vs.
Thomas Cooper and
Joseph Chittum.
} Or. Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of Thomas Cooper, adjoining the lands of William Cooper, John Cooper and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead, answer or replevy, judgment by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Nov. 15, 1837. Price adv. $4 177

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Large & Splendid Stock of GOODS.

Taylor & Chaffin

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive an extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

of every description and style—which are and will be offered on the most accommodating terms to punctual dealers,—being anxious to sell for Cash large discounts will be allowed to such as pay the ready down. All kinds of Country produce taken in payment for goods.

Charlotte, Nov. 30, 1837.

Just Received

AND for Sale, low for *Cash*, Goodson's & Collin's & Co's. Caststeel AXES—also a good 2 Horse wagon and Harness.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Dec. 5. 1837.

River Lands for Sale.

THE following tracts on the Catawba River, in Mecklenburg county, belonging to the estate of Jas. Latta, dec'd. The tract on which the deceased resided, containing **320** acres of good land, bounded by the Catawba River for nearly a mile, under good fence and well timbered, eleven miles North west of Charlotte, and 2 miles West of Hopewell Church. On said plantation there is a good two story Dwelling House, with all necessary out buildings, unusually well built, and arranged more conveniently than on most places in this country. There is a Well at the house and a good Spring near.

—ALSO—

One half of a **Fishery**, called Penny's, within less than a mile of the house which will be attached to this place or not as the purchaser chooses.

—ALSO—

A tract called the Moore Place, within two hundred yards of the above tract, containing **100** acres, on which is a first rate Meadow and good wood land—lies well.

—ALSO—

Another tract, called the Dunn and Prim Place, containing **320** acres. This place lies well, has a good Meadow and good wood land.

The above lands will be sold privately before the Tuesday of next January Court, or be offered on that day at Auction, at the Courthouse in Charlotte. Rufus Reid will show or have the above lands shown to persons wishing to purchase.

ROBERT LATTA,
RUFUS REID,
} *Executors.*

Dec. 1, 1837. 181

Negro Hiring.

AT the plantation of the late Eli Springs, dec'd., on the first day of January next, I will hire out to the best bidder, for the term of one year, all the Negroes belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased.

JOHN SPRING, *Guardian.*

Dec. 1, 1837. 177

Negroes to Hire.

THE subscriber will hire out, to the highest bidder, on the 1st of January next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, for the term of one year, the Negroes belonging to George Means.

S. LAWING, *Guardian.*

Dec. 1, 1837. 177

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Valuable Lands in the county of Mecklenburg. One tract lies on the waters of Sugar Creek, 5 miles from Charlotte, near Baker's Saw Mill, is well timbered, and contains **150** acres. Also, one other tract, containing about **100** acres on west Sugar Creek, on which the subscriber resides, lying about 3½ miles from Charlotte. On this tract, there is a splendid meadow. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can call and see the Lands. Terms made accommodating.

—ALSO—

Two unimproved Lots in the town of Charlotte, back of the Presbyterian Church No. 111 and 112.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 1, 1837. 61tf

Valuable Town Property *For Sale.*

THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in said town, consisting of the Dwelling House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house,—on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.

MILES HILL.

August 16, 1837. 59tf

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber has just received and opened, his Winter Stock of Goods, at the corner of Fifth-street on Tryon. The following articles comprise a part of his Stock, viz:

Super Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Claret, English, French and American CLOTHS,
Steel mix'd do for Overcoats,
Black and Drab CASSIMERES,
Mix'd, Black, Blue and Strip'd SATTINETS,
Red and White *FLANNELS*,
Col'd. Black and Figured MERINOS,
Black Italian, Sinchew and Gro de Nap *SILKS*,
Plain black and plaid Silk Velvet VESTINGS,
Silk Vestings, Merino do
White and Black Cotton HOSE,
Black worsted do
Coloured do
Lamb's Wool and Cotton ½ do
Buff and Drab Buckskin *GLOVES*,
Hoskin do
Ladies white and black Silk do
Duffle and Point BLANKETS,
Whitney do
Silk bound do fine article,
Good assortment of low priced PRINTS,
Brown and bleached SHIRTING,
Brown and bleached DRILLING,
Ticking and Checks,
Cambrics and Muslins,
Flag and Fancy Silk *HANDKERCHIEFS*,
Prussian SHAWLS, Thibet do
Printed Silk do Challey do
Stocks and Collars,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Bale Yarn,

Hardware, Cutlery & Groceries,

Bale Rope, Bagging & Twine, very low,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Hats, Shoes and Boots.

The above articles were purchased this Fall in the city of Charleston by himself, on as good terms as was possible for any one else to obtain them. He now offers them to his Customers and all who may call, at considerably reduced prices from last year. As he has now closed his books and intends to sell hereafter for *CASH*, he will make it an object to those who call on him to buy.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

NOTICE.

New Charleston Goods.

WE are now receiving our

Fall & Winter

Goods,

bought for *CASH* only, together with a large stock of

GROCERIES.

Some of a superior quality to what has been usually kept in this market.

All kinds of *COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken for Goods.

A good quality of COTTON will still be bought at the regular market prices. An inferior article must all be taken out, or no trade can be effected and that at a low rate. No purchase of Cotton can be made unless a large and fair sample be brought or the Cotton delivered.

We honestly believe, that owing to the high rate of exchange, expense, &c. that the Charleston Goods are much the cheapest.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Valuable TOWN Property For Sale.

THE subscriber again offers for sale, his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, one door south of the Jail. The house is very convenient for a small family and has all necessary out houses. There is a WELL of good water on the lot. Also, on the premises is a good Wood and Smith Shop, suitable for carrying on the Coach Making Business. This situation is a good one for that business and is worthy the attention of those wishing to engage in it. Possession given the 1st of January next. If the property is disposed of, it will be for rent on the 1st of January. Letters sent to me at Wadesborough will be attended to immediately.

NATHAN BROWN.

Nov. 22, 1837. 178

Two Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst., an indented apprentice to the Carpenter's Business, by the name of *Benjamin Cline*—he had on when he left a blue jeans suit and a white hat, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him, as I am determined to put the law in force against any one so doing. Any one returning the said boy to me shall receive the above reward and no thanks.

JAMES B. MORRIS.

Mecklenburg co., Nov. 29, 1837. 176

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24tf

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewellry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for *Cash*. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

To the Public!

HAVING returned, I will now resume the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting,
Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1837. 68tf

FASHIONS! FASHIONS!!

THE subscriber takes this method of announcing to his patrons and the public, that he has just received the FALL & WINTER FASHIONS from New York and Philadelphia, which for Beauty and Taste, has not been excelled by any previous report.

He respectfully solicits the continuation of public patronage; and he particularly requests such as have never been well fitted to give him a trial now, as he feels confident in his ability to fit—

Any thing in human shape,
From a giant to an ape.

He has on hand a good assortment of Cloths and Trimmings of the best quality—among his Cloths are nearly all the colors worn. He has also a number of ready made OVERCOATS of various colours and qualities. Also, VESTS and PANTALOONS (which have all been made in his own shop within the last few months.) Also *Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, &c.* He is determined to give bargains to all that will favor him with their custom, either as Tailor or Clothier, or both. He will sell Cloth cheap, and make as cheap as any other good workman.

A. GRAHAM, *Tailor & Clothier.*

Charlotte, Oct. 11, 1837. 67tf

ONCE MORE!

I've just received the last report
Of FASHIONS from New York;
And if me still you will support,
Will do the best of Work.

Wm. J. Keahey

IS not ungrateful for for the liberal favours conferred by the public, and expects a continuance of the same, by assiduously waiting on his customers.

Charlotte, Oct. 1837.

N. B. It is positively necessary that the claims of the firm of W. J. Keahey & Co. should be settled on or before the first day of January next.

175 WM. J. KEAHEY.

NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my valuable House and lots in the town of Charlotte.

—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing **220** acres, about sixty or seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of first rate bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of Bissell's dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.

SAM. McCOMB.

Charlotte, July 26, 1837. 56tf

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods,** apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. Blackwood, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. Barringer & Phifer,
" J. F. & C. Phifer,
" Phifer & Moss,
} *Concord.*

Fayetteville, April, 1837. 45tf

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S *INVALUABLE*

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

Raleigh, September 21, 183

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17 year, I received a wound on my left leg, whi became ulcerated, and continued so until the f of March last. It would occasionally heal and then break out again; but most of the tim it was in a very painful condition, the sore havin extended to a large size, and become very d I tried many remedies to make a cure, with success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Oint ment*, two pots of which have effectually c my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. T cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the u the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I t much exercise, and very imprudently used tig bandage. My leg has been well for more th six months, during which time, I have walk much, yet it remains firm and free from all w ness or inflammation. After having been afflic for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy t benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7, 1837. 36tf

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOV. 29.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,	37 a
do Apple,	70 a 75	Iron,	5½ a
Bacon,	11 a 13	Molasses,	35 a
Beeswax,	25	Nails, cut,	7½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	7 a
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a
Cotton,	8 a 9½	Lump,	16
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,	70 a
Corn,	55 a 60	Wheat, new,	$1 a $1
Flaxseed,	$1½	Whiskey,	60 a
Flour,	$7 a 8½	Wool,	20 a

CHERAW—DEC. 5.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	5 a
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Lard,	13 a
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40 a
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Oats,	37½ a
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	$
Cotton, old,	5 a 8	Sugar,	10 a
do new,	8½ a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	$3½
Corn,	75	do bushel,	87½
Flour, Country,	$6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	$

CAMDEN—DEC. 2

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,	$7½
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,	30
Bale Rope,	12 a 16	do N. O.	35
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Rice,	$3½
Butter,	25 a 37½	Sugar,	9 a
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,	$3 a
Coffee,	14 a 15	Tallow,	12
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	62 a

COLUMBIA—DEC. 6.

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,	87 a
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,	62 a
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Swedes,	6
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,	5
Cotton,	5 a 10	Lard, New,	12 a
Mackerel,	7½ a 13	Molasses, Cuba,	30
Flour, Country,	8½ a 9	do N. O.	30 a

CHARLESTON—NOV. 25.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Mackerel, No. 1,	10
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No. 2,	8
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No. 3,	5
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	6
Beeswax,	22	Oats,	50
Cotton, Upland,	8 a 11	Rice, prime,	4
Coffee, prime,	10 a 10½	do inferior,	4
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	$
Corn,	$1½	do in bulk,	41
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	35
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,	7
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,	14
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	1
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,	1
do N.O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,	4

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. prem other places at the North, 2½ per cent. prem

Bills of Exchange on the North, [illegible] Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, par; do, 1 per cent. discount; 90 do. do. 2 per discount; Richmond, ½ per cent. dis. and [illegible] Savannah, 2 per cent. dis.; over [illegible] days, [illegible] On the West, [illegible] per cent. dis. and interest

Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.

Camden Bank, par.

Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ per

Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and [illegible] per cent. dis. Country Banks 2½ a per

North Carolina money, par.